The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2301. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Slavery South and the North—Another Bill for the Annexation of Cuba—Private Bills in the Senate—The Navy-yard Investigation—The Indian War Debt, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

It is now positively stated, on the authority of the President, that Secretary Cass is preparing a communication to Congress, recommending a revision of the Tariff. Few, however, seem to feel any confidence that the Secretary will yield thus far, as it would no doubt bring upon his head at once the anathemas of the South, whose support hitherto has saved him from removal. Having utterly estranged the Northern Democracy, and not possessing, at best, the confidence of the South, if Mr. Cass now excites the active hostility of the latter, he certainly will be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones. It is believed that he will probably stick to his declaration of the President, on the safest policy.

Senator SEWARD says he would be content to take the Tariff of 1846 unreservedly, and the indications are that a bill restoring it can pass the Senate. It is not satisfactory, however, to Pennsylvania.

The President expresses his profound gratification at the startling declaration made to him to-day, by Hon. ROBERT ROBINSON, on his own behalf and for Superintendent STOCKWELL, that they had concluded that the best thing possible for the Democratic Party is to keep Genin in the Collectorship.

HENRY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to-day, attempted to introduce in the House a substitute for the Taxby Bill, or "Tweedle" bill. It authorizes the President, in anticipation of the purchase of Cuba for a price not exceeding one hundred and twenty millions, and empowers the Executive, whenever Spain has ratified such a treaty, to draft five per cent. Bonds for the payment of the purchase money in six equal instalments, within thirty years. It provides that, when so ratified, Cuba may be created immediately into a State, and come into the Union by virtue of this act, with four Representatives until the next succeeding apportionment. This proposition is likely to command the support of strict State Rights Democrats, who are opposed to placing money in the hands of the President in advance of negotiations. S.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

A resolution will be offered next Monday similar to that which governed the House last Saturday, setting apart four succeeding Saturdays for the consideration of the private calendar, but allowing five minutes at the opening and closing for objections, and five minutes intermediate for explaining and defending.

Two hundred and fifty old favorably-reported cases are on the calendar. A fair application of such a rule would, it is thought, secure action upon and disposal of the entire number.

In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the Democratic caucus on the Tariff last night, Messrs. GARNETT, VALLANDIGHAM, CRAWFORD, BURNETT and HASKIN, of Illinois, were appointed a Committee to report at the adjourned meeting on Saturday some plan of retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. STARBUCK, late Superintendent of Public Printing, expect to complete their labors next week.

The Select Committee to examine the alleged abuses in the Navy Department and Navy-Yards, have already commenced and continue summoning more witnesses than they can conveniently examine during the present session.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, resumed the consideration of the nomination of HENRY D. PAYNE, as Collector of Toledo, but no quorum was present the question was not taken.

The Committee on Military Affairs are still engaged in the consideration of the Oregon and Washington Indian War debt. Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, the Delegates from those Territories, last night had a hearing on the subject before the Committee.

Our Washington Correspondence.

DIFFICULTY OF REDUCING THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES—THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

The Committees of Congress upon whom devolve the duty of recommending appropriations for the support of the Government are engaged in daily efforts to ascertain where and how they can cut down expenses. They find the task easier to talk about than to perform. The country has grown so rapidly of late years that the indispensable necessities of the public service have necessarily run up the list of expenditures very much. Besides Congress, in its wisdom, has thought proper to liberalize the public service in many respects, and to authorize contracts of various kinds, having for their object the more rapid development of the country, by extending lines of communication across it, facilitating the means of communication between remote points, and generally keeping the operations of the Government up with the advancement of the age.

It is rumored that an effort is proposed to take the back track upon some of these, and abrogate existing contracts, with a view to retrenchment! Surely this would be a rather singular mode of cutting down expenses. A contract made in compliance with law cannot be arbitrarily taken from a citizen; and if it is done, he will be entitled to, and certain to obtain, damages therefor, that will cost the Government quite as much in the end as it will to maintain faith with honest contractors. The Overland Mail between St. Louis, Memphis and San Francisco might be discontinued without serious injury to the public interest, as it is not absolutely needed for mail service, and can be of little advantage otherwise, except as it keeps communication open between the ocean frontiers; but the contract cannot be violated with impunity. The other overland mail lines are indispensable for local service, and of course are not to be disturbed, without serious public inconvenience, in addition to the pecuniary loss to the contractors which Government would be compelled to assume.

The voting upon the French Spoliation bill in the House to-day was very encouraging to the claimants, for so far as it indicated a decided majority of the body in its favor. The motion to lay the bill upon the table was made as a test question, and defeated by a very large majority. Mr. BENNINGHAM then submitted a few well-timed remarks in support of the justice of the measure, and moved the previous question upon putting it upon its passage.

The Speaker now interposed for the defeat of the measure by deciding that it makes a money appropriation and therefore must go to the Committee of the Whole under the rules. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made the hypocrisy of this pretext apparent by promptly citing several instances in which the Speaker has ruled directly the reverse; but Mr. ORR persisted in his decision, and was sustained by a party vote. The result is that the French Spoliation claimants are again put off, for their bill is quite sure to sleep the sleep of death in the tomb to which the Speaker's decision consigned it. Mr. ORR has rendered the President an essential service in relieving him from the necessity of voting the bill or incurring Southern censure for not voting.

Upon motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Committee on the Library has under consideration the proposition to subscribe for a limited number of copies of LALANDE'S *Dictionary of Congress*. This work is, undoubtedly, one of much value to public men for reference, and the advocates of a Congressional subscription therein claim that it ought to be an exception to the general rule against the purchase of books by Congress. It contains brief biographical sketches of every member of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the present day.

Washington at this time is overflowing with strangers from every quarter, and the hotels generally are crowded to their utmost capacity. What brings so many here at this time I cannot imagine. It can hardly be the anticipation of legislation, for at no time within a dozen years has there existed so little probability that Congress would do anything but waste its time in fruitless discussion. The city, however, is very gay, and the strangers are having a good time. Receptions, parties and balls are the order of the night. Among those who have issued cards for entertainments this week are Senator DOUGLAS and lady, who give a grand ball on Thursday evening, in anticipation of which the ladies are already making extensive preparations.

Manager ULLMAN favored us with a most acceptable opera to-night, with PATTISON, LANGRISH and CARL PFEIFFER, and such an orchestra, under ANCIANI, as has not often been brought together at the Capital. The entertainment was a great success. The same entertaining company is to be arranged to give us PAUER-ella in "Fast Females," on Monday night next, and another grand opera on Tuesday night, in which LANGRISH, PFEIFFER, and several other of the artistes who have been delighting your Northern audiences are to appear. Their opera can be given in Ullman's snug little theatre, which has become a decided favorite with our fashionables as well as the million. E.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS AND SPECULATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

To those inside your Democratic politics it must, of course, be needless to state that there is not one single gleam or syllable of truth in all the rumors, stories, fabrications and crazy dreams of the *Herald* with reference to the business on which so many New-York politicians have just about this time assembled here. RICHMOND, JEWETT and ISAAC TOWNSEND are in daily attendance on the Convention of Railroad Presidents held at Willard's, and have no other occupation. PETER CAGGER is not here, nor has he been here, the statement of his exploits in the "combination line" to the contrary notwithstanding. Postmaster FOWLER is deeply immersed in the double objects of office-business and pleasure; he circulates round the departments all day, and devotes his evenings to amusement and conversation in quarters where the next Presidency is canvassed. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH is looking after a bill for his own relief, which has already been passed by the Senate, and is now only waiting the approval of the House. FRANCIS WEBB went back last Wednesday morning, not having come on here for any political object, or having failed in his purpose if such were his intentions. General Superintendent TALLMADGE, SAM. HASWORTH and two or three of the Police Commissioners are hard at work and busy as beavers here, lobbying some speculation connected with the purchase of a guano island. R. H. CONNOLLY does nothing in particular, or at least seems anxious to let no one know what he is doing; but it has leaked out that he is more or less concerned in the speculation for running a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue. The project is a good one in its business aspect, and if carried out, would be a great public convenience.

New candidates for the succession are eagerly at work in all directions, but the old hands at the business prefer waiting until the breach is made practicable over the bodies of the slain. Hunkerism is most talked of at present, but all is adrift and uncertain. It seems conceded on all hands, without one dissenting voice among the opposition wire-pullers, that SEWARD is to be the Republican banner-man, and his friends profess confidence in his success. The city is crowded with lobby agents of all kinds, sizes and degrees, each one exerting himself to get his own private bill taken up in advance of the regular order. So great is the pressure of these matters on the time of Congress, and so total the paralyzation of Government influence in the House, that an extra session is now spoken of with as much certainty as roses in June or Saratoga in September. J. M.

XXXVth Congress.—Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A memorial was presented from the Indian Aid Association of New-York, asking Congress not to organize new Territories without consulting the Indians as to what portion of their territory they wish to be located on; also, asking Congress to grant money for Indian aid.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted, in accordance with Mr. WILSON'S recent resolution, a statement of all the contracts made for live oak, which was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. SUMNER and KING presented numerous memorials from New-York and Long Island for works of defence.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, introduced a resolution approving Minister REED'S decree of February, 1858, regulating the Consulates in China, and declaring that no legislation is required to legalize it. Adopted.

Mr. BRODERICK introduced a bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae and the Sandwich Islands. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. PUGH moved for any correspondence with Prussia relative to compulsory enlistment of persons claiming American protection in the Prussian army. Adopted.

The House bill for the punishment of counterfeiters of military land warrants was read, and passed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, said he would report to-morrow on the Indiana election case, in response to the memorial of MAC CARTHY and LANE, claiming to be Senators.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. POUE, was recommitted.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade and Wright—26.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and further debated, but without taking a vote upon it the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill providing for the issue of land patents to the Shawnese Indians, and the naturalizing of them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, suggested whether this could be done in this way, as the Constitution requires a uniform law of naturalization.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that they were not on the same footing as foreigners. Some of them were able to take care of their own affairs, and as intelligent as many of the foreigners.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said it was inaugurating a new policy to make Indians citizens by special act of Congress, and suggested whether this matter was not left to the States alone.

Mr. GREENWOOD remarked that the bill was in accordance with the ninth article of the treaty with the Shawnees.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said that many of the Shawnees were as intelligent as some of the gentlemen in the House, and fully competent to take care of their own affairs. The bill authorizes the Indians to alienate their lands under such regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe. We should open their country to settlement, and encourage their advances in the pursuits of civilized life.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the citizens of Texas were naturalized by treaty, and so were others. At present these Indians had no redress for trespassers, as none but citizens of the United States can sue in the Federal Courts.

The naturalization clause was stricken out, and the bill was then rejected by 9 majority.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, asked but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and its incorporation with the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, wished to know why the expenses of the legislative department were now three millions and a half of dollars, when six years ago they were only a million and a quarter?

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that the increase was by acts of Congress, and showed wherein the expenditures had been augmented; including the printing of engravings and the circulation of documents.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out the compensation of members of Congress for the next session. He wanted them to fix their own pay, and argued that the mileage was unequal, and should be reformed, being now a great abuse.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said the Committee on Mileage have instructed that a bill be reported for the reduction of mileage.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, thought that the present salary, as a money calculation, is insufficient, and that the compensation should be sufficiently large to enlist the talents of the best public men. If the object was to have men to represent only the wealth of the country, he was willing now to vote to withhold all compensation.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said the abuse of mileage ought not to be tolerated. It was unequally distributed, some members receiving $12,000 and others only $94.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, viewed the present system as correct, and would never vote to withhold an appropriation passed on the existing law. If gentlemen desire reform, let them commence at the right end, and not in the appropriation bills.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, ineffectually sought to offer an amendment continuing the present mileage rates for distances under 200 miles, and establishing the rate at ten cents per mile for distances over that amount.

Mr. SPINNER, of Ohio, advocated, and Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, opposed the reform proposition.

Finally, the appropriation, of $2,000,000 for mileage was stricken out by two majority.

Without coming to any conclusion in regard to the bill, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

On reassembling a general debate took place.

Mr. WINSTON, of Georgia, made a speech against land monopoly and in favor of dividing the public lands among actual settlers.

Mr. PERRIN, of Minnesota, advocated the policy of confining the Indians to the reservations. Teach them agriculture and matured civilization would follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, referred to the charge made last session against him by Mr. OLIVER, of voting for the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio in the Legislature of that State some years ago, and proceeded to show from the journals of bills and debates that he had never so voted; that the bill was not one to repeal the Black Laws, but to submit the question of their repeal to the people, and that in the debate he had advocated it on the ground that it would be defeated by fifty thousand majority.

Mr. SICKLES, of Pennsylvania, urged a revision of the tariff as necessary for the relief of the Government. He gave a historical view of protection in the United States and abroad, showing its beneficial influences on the interests of labor and capital, and adduced evidence to prove that instead of being a tax on the consumer it had always increased the price of manufactures. He denounced as odious duties as foundation and demoralizing, and urged specific duties instead. He replied to Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and regretted that any one in the opposition should throw a stumbling block in the way of its perfect union.

Mr. DEWART, of Alabama, reminded Mr. MORRIS that one species of property was not only not protected, but placed under prohibition for fifty years. He meant the negro property of the South, which cannot rely on any national organization for safety. For this there must be a prompt and radical amendment of the organic law. It was the fixed purpose of the Republican Party to imperil Southern institutions; and it was his duty to warn that section of the approach of the enemy under the lead of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. DAVIS, of Iowa, said that at the last session he presented the resolutions of that State asking that the sales of the public lands be restricted to actual settlers in limited quantities. He then advocated this principle. Adjourned.

News from Hayti.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC—SOULOUQUE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Cape Haytien advices, of Jan. 19, report everything quiet there, but measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The new political movement has enlisted the sympathies and support of the commercial class generally, and important aid had been rendered GEFFRARD.

SOULOUQUE and his army were in a very destitute condition. He had placed his family on board a vessel at Port-au-Prince, and there is no doubt of his intention of making his escape from the country.

[The *Clara Winsor* arrived here yesterday, left AUX CAYES the 16th inst. There were no advices at that place from the capital later than the 10th, which have already been received here direct. The people of AUX CAYES and the adjacent country remained quiet, but were anxiously awaiting the solution of the contest between the Emperor and General GEFFRARD.—ED. TIMES.]

[Great Excitement at Salt Lake City.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A private letter from Salt Lake City, dated Jan. 7, says that Judge SINCLAIR had adjourned the Grand Jury *sine die*, upon the petition of nine of its members, in which they declared their inability to proceed in the examination of witnesses, in consequence of *the excitement and violence manifested toward them.* The Jury was composed of nine Gentiles and twelve Mormons, and the factious spirit ran so high that revolvers were freely drawn. A general fight with great difficulty was prevented. The letter adds that any idea of an impartial jury or justice being obtained in that city is preposterous, and that martial law will probably be established.

State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The State Medical Society held sessions in the morning and afternoon.

The by-laws were amended so as to permit of the election of six honorary members annually.

Dr. EDWARD MURRY, of Staten Island, moved for the appointment of a Committee of Three to investigate the facts connected with the Quarantine, but the resolution met with opposition, and was tabled.

The prize for the best dissertation on scarlet fever was awarded to HENRY A. GARRINGTON, of Hyde Park.

The Committee on the subject of vaccination reported that the small pox was more generally prevalent in the State at the present time than ever before since the introduction of vaccination. They recommend the Legislature to pass a law empowering the Trustees of each School District to exclude from the benefit of public instruction all who have not been vaccinated.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of Mayor TIEMANN in endeavoring to place the control of the sanitary affairs of the City of New-York in the hands of medical men, and exhorting the Legislature to pass laws to effect such a result.

The members of the Society were entertained by the Governor to-night. They hold a session to-morrow.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The Anti-Slavery Society continued its session to-day.

A gentleman, named CANFIELD, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the institution of Slavery and in denunciation of the violence of disunion sentiments, advocated by PARKER PILLSBURY, LLOYD GARRISON and others.

Mr. MCGOWEN, of Albany, also spoke against disunion, and in favor of compensated emancipation.

Mr. PILLSBURY replied, declaring that the Abolitionists only advocated peace and good will to all, but that the oppressions of the slaveholders were rapidly driving the slaves to bloody and deadly resistance.

Resolutions were then introduced, declaring that the people of New-York have no more right to sanction or tolerate slave-hunting than to legalize piracy, murder or any other act of villainy; that in so doing they trample upon the Divine law, become accessories to man-stealing, and involve themselves in the guilt of the Slave system of the South.

The resolutions also request the people to present petitions to the Legislature for the passage of a personal liberty bill, and direct the preparation of a circular to every clergyman of the State, earnestly requesting him to preach against the surrender of fugitives slaves as a sin of the deepest dye.

Upon these resolutions the movement in the Legislature was based.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the sanction given to Slavery by the American church proves the general corruption of the organized religious bodies in the land, and declaring that as these churches are in fellowship with Slavery, and cannot be Christian Churches, it is the duty of every Christian to repudiate them.

Adjourned.

Pork Packing at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The *Price Current* of this morning publishes its annual statement of the pork-packing in the West, showing an increase in number of 228,000 hogs, but a decrease in weight of 6¾ per cent., and a decrease in lard of 7¼ per cent. The net increase in the crop, as compared with last year, is 79,000 hogs, or 3¾ per cent.

The New-Jersey Legislature on Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Both houses of the Legislature have by a strong vote adopted emphatic resolutions against Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to oppose action to that end by the General Government.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The brig *Madeira*, at this port from Barbadoes, fell in with, yesterday, in the South Channel, schooner *Madison*, from Salem for Buenos Ayres, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew, eight in number, whom she brought here.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,500 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.; Middling 11c.@11¼c. Sales of the last three days 9,500 bales. RECEIPTS-EXPORTS same time, 18,250 bales. STERLING-EXCHANGE 107¾@108.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The COTTON market is depressed; sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and scarce; White $1 42@1 55; Red $1 32@1 40. CORN quiet; Yellow 74c.@76¾c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

At Savannah and this city all descriptions of COTTON declined slightly.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull at 25½c.; receipts large. MESS PORK held firmly at $19; no sales. Bulk meats higher; sales 200,000 lbs. at 6¼c. for shoulders and 9½c.@10c. for sides. LARD and BACON, no sales; both held at extreme rates.

Death of a Charleston Merchant.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

JAMES CHAPMAN, a retired merchant of this city died suddenly yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 2—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo*, now in her 15th day from Liverpool. Weather foggy and rainy.

The Circassian Inward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed from here, at 9 o'clock this morning, for New York, where she will be due about Monday, the 7th inst. Wind northeast, and a heavy snow-storm prevailing.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the bar at 11 o'clock, anon, and at her wharf at 6 o'clock. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE ON NIGHT DUTY.—FIRST NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.—ARE MISTAKEN FOR GARROTERS AND SHOT AT.—A new arrangement has just gone into effect by which the Detective Police have had extra night duty imposed upon them. The force numbers twenty-four, and is divided into four equal squads. A squad goes on duty at midnight and continues till 8 o'clock. By this arrangement every man has to do a night's work every fourth day. As may be supposed, the edict requiring regular night labor from them was not very favorably received. Heretofore there has always been an ardent anxiety on the part of patrolmen to receive an appointment under the Detective Force—this anxiety being to secure a much easier berth, and not to be obliged to wear the police livery. The anxiety in this regard, it is believed, will not be so conspicuously shown hereafter. At 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the first squad started out on its first night's duty. Each was dressed in citizens' clothes, but well armed with a club and revolver. The wearing of citizens' dress was deemed advisable, in order the more effectually to surprise nightly prowlers. They separated into three parties, but arranged to keep so near one another that by a preconcerted whistle they could come together readily in case of an emergency. Nothing was noticed of a suspicious character until about 3 o'clock, when four youths were noticed prowling around the corner of Catharine and Henry streets. Officers TIERNAN and YOUNG "piped" them until they became satisfied that they had been committing some robbery or other illegal act, when they determined to follow them. The youths suspected their intentions and instantly ran into the Sixth Ward. The officers went in pursuit. They approached them very nearly, when one of the fugitives turned and fired a pistol at the officers. The ball whizzed pretty close to the ear of Officer YOUNG, and rather disconcerted him. The youths ran into Dover-street and quickly disappeared in one of the dark alleys abounding in the neighborhood of that crooked street. Officers WILSON, ROACH, POOLE and HOUSTON, the moment they heard the whistle of the preceding officers, hurried to their assistance. Directly after the firing of the pistol they came across three *youths whom they believed had been in some mischief*, from the fact of their running at high speed, and they arrested the three and proceeded to search them. They had not gone far with their search before they were surprised by six Policemen, who were *proceeding without ado to arrest them. The whole matter* was soon explained, and was heartily enjoyed as one of the richest jokes of the season. It appeared that while the Detectives were investigating the pockets of the three prisoners, a friend of the latter hurried to the Station-house and announced that a gang of garroters had attacked a party of youths and were robbing them. To make the matter still more laughable, the large youths proved to be young men *of Roach* [illegible] somewhat irregular habits. They had been having "a night of it," and, when the officers stumbled upon them, were diverting themselves by a foot-race. The two scenes described were all that transpired either of a serious character. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning they arrived at the Police Head-Quarters, looking rather the worse for wear. The more humorously-inclined of the party laughed at their night's adventures, but the majority were free in expressing the opinion that the extra labor imposed upon them was "piling it on rather thick." One of the leading reasons assigned by the Police Commissioners for the issue of the new order was for the purpose of affording more secure protection to marketmen from the country, arriving in the City at an early hour, and to the proprietors of grocery stores, many of which open at early daylight. The markets and grocery-stores now afford the largest and most profitable field for early speculations; and it is very difficult for the regular Police to arrest the purloiners, as the thieves scud the moment they get a *glimpse of a Policeman's uniform.*

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon about 2½ *o'clock*, Sergeant SHAHAN, of the Fourth Ward, was writing at his desk in the Station-house, when he was somewhat startled at seeing a man rush into the Station house with his hands covered with blood, and exclaiming "I've killed her; I've murdered her." The Sergeant, from the man's appearance, supposed he was deranged, but on questioning him he stated his name was PATRICK ROHAN, and that he and his wife had a quarrel where they lived at No. 160 Cliff-street, and that in a fit of jealousy he had killed her with a hatchet. Officers were immediately dispatched to the house designated by ROHAN, where they found a woman with her head covered with wounds, and was pleading with the bystanders to send for a priest, as she felt sure she was dying. Near the wounded woman was a blunt hatchet covered with blood. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the woman was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a very dangerous state, and one of the surgeon's there, Dr. SHRADY, states she will probably die. She has twenty-two wounds, mostly on the left side of the head, one of which fractured the skull, and on the right side is a deep gash five inches long, similar to the wound received by ELIZA CASE, one of the victims of the Goulds tragedy. The statement made by ROHAN is as follows: He says he is an Irishman, fifty years of age, a peddler by profession, and that the woman he assaulted was named JULIA GARNS, and passed as his wife, but that they were never married; that she is about thirty years of age, and he met in her Wales about 11 years ago, where she lived as a servant in a gentleman's family; that a few years after they became acquainted, he induced her to emigrate with him to New-York, and that she passed for his wife. Lately he has been much troubled in consequence of JULIA's resorting to low places in Cherry-street, and feeling that perhaps the peculiar relation she occupied to him induced her to prostitute herself, he determined to marry her, and that they accordingly called for that purpose at the house of the priest of St. Peter's Church (Catholic) yesterday morning, but the priest told them to call again, accompanied by proper witnesses, and he would marry them. The two then returned home, and ROHAN went out. He returned in a short time and found the woman apparently packing up her things, and a quarrel ensued, during which ROHAN feeling that the woman did not care for him snatched up the hatchet and inflicted the wounds, and then proceeded to the Station-house and surrendered himself. He also says that they have a child three years old, and that the woman has tried every means to induce the little one to hate him.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CURRENCY.—The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, addressed a meeting of this Board last evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society, upon the subject of the currency. He assumed the object of the Board to be to ascertain what reforms, if any, were needed in the currency of the country, and to apply them. He referred to the wants of the year 1857-8, which were still fresh in the minds of all. In October, 1857, there was unexampled prosperity in *every* department of trade. In sixty days the whole of this prosperity was a magnificent ruin. Ships lay at the wharves without cargoes, manufactories stopped, crops were unsold, and almost universal stagnation and bankruptcy prevailed. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company punctured the great balloon of credit. The country then owed two hundred millions of dollars, which it was necessary to pay in money, not in cotton or wheat. There was, however, only fifteen per cent. of specie to eighty-five per cent. of credit, with which to pay this debt; or, in other words, only fifty-nine millions of specie to the four hundred millions of currency. The sudden and disastrous contraction by the Banks, and the crash which followed, was the natural result of a vicious and unsound system. The Banks acted in self-defence, to save themselves, and were not to be blamed; but their circulation was withdrawn at the very time it was needed. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the evil lay in a lack of specie in the currency, and the remedy against the recurrence of similar calamities was a currency made more of cash and less of credit. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. JAMES CLARKSON read a paper on the usury laws in reply to Mr. JOHN WHIPPLE, of Rhode Island.

MEATS, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.—There is an abundance of meat of every kind, of poultry and provisions now in the retail markets, at prices ranging above the usual as they have been during the past week. The best obtain ready sale at 16 cents per pound, and the next running down to 17 cents. Meaux shops still bring 16 and 18 cents per pound, notwithstanding the reduction that has been realized in rentals is cheap from New-Jersey. The best veal cutlets go readily at 15 and 16 cents; they are selling excellent fresh pork at 11 cents; and if you want the very best Bologna sausages, you can have them for 20 cents. There are some to be had at half the price, but those who sell them at that, never allow any one to whistle near their stalls. You may get very good fowls for 12 cents a pound; and if you have a visitor who is sure to stay for supper, you can get a fair pair of "brothers" for 90 cents. Codfish brings 6 and 7 cents; eels, 10 and 12; striped bass, 12 to 16; brook trout are good at 50 cents, and Salmon trout at $1. Oysters are as usual; best butter, 28 cents; cheese, 9 to 11; potatoes run from $1 to $1 75 per barrel, and other vegetables and fruits as they have been for some time past.

THE VARICK-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the young man who was shot, on Tuesday evening, in the butcher shop of HENRY FOSS, No. 325 Varick-street, as reported in Wednesday's TIMES, died, yesterday, at the Hospital. Coroner O'KEEFE made the preliminary arrangements for holding the inquest, which will be held to-day. The companions of O'BRIEN assert that the shooting did not occur during a struggle for possession of the gun, but that FOSS deliberately shot the deceased. This statement is contradicted by Mr. FOSS, who still alleges that the shooting was accidental. The deceased was 19 years of age, and resided with his mother in West Twelfth-street. A fair and respectable character is claimed for him by his friends, and they deny that he affiliated with thieves and other disreputable characters. He recently opened a restaurant in Forty-second-street. Although so very young, he has been an extensive traveler, having been twice in California, once to Cuba, and only lately returned from FRASER'S River.

THE PARDONING POWER.—City politicians will be interested in knowing the regulations Governor MORGAN has adopted with reference to the exercise of the pardoning power. Written notice must be served upon the District-Attorney of the county where the conviction was had, or on the Justice of Peace or of Special Sessions before whom the trial was held, and proof of such service must be presented before any application for pardon is presented. Notice of the application must be published four weeks in the State paper, and for the same length of time in the County paper nearest the town where the trial was held. In extraordinary cases the last provision may be dispensed with. The minutes of the trial or a statement of the case, prepared by the Judge, District-Attorney or Justice who tried the prisoner must be furnished, as well as a certificate of good conduct from the Warden of the Prison where the prisoner has been confined. It must also be stated whether any previous application has been made for pardon, as no case will be examined the second time unless new facts have been disclosed.

THE ICE CROP.—The prospect, thus far, is that the Ice Companies will not succeed in gathering their usual crops of ice. The depôts at New-Baltimore, Athens and Catskill, Tarrytown, Rondout and other places on the North River, are reported but about three-quarters full. At New-Rochelle they are little more than half full, and those in Connecticut are in about the same condition. At Rockland Lake they have had no better success; and in New-Jersey the prospect is considered very bad. (There is comfort, however, in the assurance that what has been collected *is of excellent quality. And, besides, we may* have another "cold snap" yet, that will be sufficient to fill up all the depôts. If we remember rightly, there was the same cry in the early part of the ice season last year, and yet, before spring set in, there was a plentiful supply.

SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The cold weather, which began Saturday, kept the Skating Pond at Central Park in fine condition until Tuesday. Monday several ladies distinguished themselves by their superior performances—among them were two from Vermont, where it is so cold that they have ice all the year around. Tuesday, a family of Prussians—father, mother, two sons and three daughters—all exceedingly graceful performers, attracted a great deal of interest. A gentleman and lady, understood to be a brother and sister, the one clad in Highland plaid, the other in Russian costume, were universal admiration. They were from Newtonville, near Boston, where it is said they have more of the same sort. The rain of yesterday afternoon will smooth the ice nicely and prepare it for another cold snap.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Officer HERBERT, of the Sixth Ward, discovered a young man lying in a lumber-yard in Centre-street, near Canal-street, bleeding profusely from a wound in the shoulder. The young man was removed to the Station-house, and, on being questioned as to the cause of the wound, stated that his name was ABRAHAM LEECH; that he was 24 years of age, a native of the United States, and that he attempted to shoot himself through the heart with a pistol, but that the pistol slipped and shot him in the shoulder. He said he was tired of life, and refused to give any further information. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and appointed 120 additional policemen. Captain DUCKER, with Sergeants RUSSELL, CLINTON, LUCAS and HIMES, were transferred from the Fourth Precinct to the (new) Twenty-third Precinct, where a new Station-house having been just completed in Eighty-sixth-street, the event was celebrated by a clam-chowder jollification yesterday. Capt. WAREHAM takes the place of Capt. DUCKER in the Fourth Precinct. ROBT. KEARNEY, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and WM. H. BARNES was reinstated. Several delinquent policemen were fined, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. CASTEN in the Chair. Mr. A. A. LOW, the newly-appointed Commissioner in the place of Governor MORGAN—resigned—appeared and took his seat. No business was transacted. From the weekly statement it appears that there arrived during the week ending Feb. 2, 1,637 emigrants, making a total for the year of 2,073, against 3,053 to the same date last year. In the institution on Ward's Island there are 1,153 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 40. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $6,666 57. The Board have their annual report now under consideration.

THE SERVANT-GIRL SHOOTING CASE.—BRIDGET LEDDY, the girl who was shot by her employer, HENRY BERNARD, the pawnbroker, in Third-avenue, in mistake for a burglar, was much better yesterday, and considerable hope is now entertained of her recovery. The revolver from which the shot was fired was formerly owned by WINSOR EDWARDS, an ex-policeman of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. EDWARDS says that each barrel contained two bullets, which statement explains the mystery of the two bullet-holes discovered in the neck of the unfortunate girl, besides verifying the statement of Mr. BERNARD that he fired but once.

FREE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PEOPLE.—PETER COOPER has granted the use of the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute to the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of giving free scientific instruction by means of conversational meetings, upon subjects connected with science and art, with experiments, illustrations, &c. The meetings will be held every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. The subject for this evening will be —*Coal, its origin.*

THE LAST ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—The sailor, WM. F. BAKER, who was stabbed in the abdomen and other parts of the body a few nights since by JAMES LYNCH, with whom he boarded at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, expired at the Hospital yesterday. It will be remembered that BAKER and his wife boarded with LYNCH, and that the former expressed a determination to take board elsewhere, when LYNCH, who is a shoemaker, seized a large shoe-knife and inflicted the stabs referred to.

DIED IN A HOSPITAL.—MADISON DE CHARLOTTE died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital from congestion of the brain, caused by drinking to excess. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased has wealthy and influential friends residing in Trenton, N. J. He came to this City a short time ago, cont

The New-York Times Published: February 3, 1856
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The New-York Times.
Published: January 8, 1859
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION to do CHAMBER-WORK and SEWING. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 164 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS by TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN—one as NURSE, and the other as CHAMBER-MAID and SEWER. Call at No. 164 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

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